(i) laying of interceptor sewers along the three major drains namely, Najafgarh, Supplementary and Shahdara;

(ii) augmentation of existing capacity of STPs at the mouth of Delhi Gate and Dr. Sen Nursing Home Drain;

(iii) interception of 13 other drains into the Bela road and Ring Road Trunk Sewers after their rehabilitation; and

(iv) construction of additional Sewage Treatment Plants after utilization of full capacity of the existing STPs.

As reported, the proposals is technically feasible as it takes care of the untreated sewage from unsewered areas and will allow only discharge of treated effluent into the river Yamuna. The tentative cost of the project is about Rs. 1300 crore.

Nepalese Stake on 'No-Man's-Land'

*220. SHRIMATI SYEDA ANWARA TAIMUR:
SHRI VIJAY J. DARDA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during December 2007 about 200 Maoist ultras from Nepal staked their claim on a stretch of no-man's-land' in Uttarakhand and hoisted their red flag in a town in border district of Champavat;

(b) if so, whether the border-pillars are not existing in this area; and

(c) whether Government would conduct a joint survey between Nepal and India to demarcate the border so that such incidents do not recur and border-pillars are duly fixed to identify Indo-Nepalese border?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c) The India-Nepal boundary has been primarily established on the basis of the Treaty of Sugauli of 1815 and the subsequent Memorandum of 1816 as amended and confirmed by the Treaty of 1860. The open border with Nepal extends over an estimated length of 1900 kilometres.

Strip map surveys of 99% of the border and identification of 97.7% of the boundary on the ground has been completed. Boundary strip maps have been printed for all segments of the boundry that have been identified and have also been signed at the level of the Joint Technical Committee (JTC) on boundary matters. It has been further decided to set up an inter-Government Boundary Working Group as successor to the JTC, to *inter alia* delineate boundary line in the remaining sectors, and undertake inspection, construction, maintenance, and repair of boundary pillars.

On December 25,2007, activists of the Young Communist League (YCL) of Nepal, an organisation affiliated to the Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist), attempted to crossover from Kanchanpur district of Nepal into the Indian territory near Banbasa in Champawat district of Uttarakhand, where border pillar positions have been jointly agreed to. The Indian border guarding forces, already on alert, took appropriate action to repulse the YCL activists.